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# AUSTRIAN INFORMATION

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**AUSTRIAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.** On May 6, 1951, for the first time in the history of the Austrian Republic, the people of Austria in all nine of the country's federal provinces went to the polls to elect a new Federal President by direct and secret ballot. As none of the six candidates received more than fifty per cent of the total vote, a run-off election between the two leading candidates, Governor Heinrich Gleissner, People's Party, and Mayor Theodor Koerner, Socialist Party, will be held before June 11.

Unofficial returns from the country's 25 election districts showed the following results:

Dr. Heinrich Gleissner, Governor of Upper Austria, Candidate of the People's Party	1,725,695
Dr. Theodor Koerner, Mayor of Vienna, Candidate of the Socialist Party	1,682,786
Dr. Burghard Breitenner, President of the Austrian Red Cross Society, nominated by the so-called Committee of Supra-Party Union and supported by the Union of Independents	662,559
Gottlieb Fiala, Member of the Upper House of Parliament, Candidate of the Leftist Bloc (Communists)	220,012
Prof. Johannes Ude, Independent	5,411
Mrs. Ludovika Hainisch-Marchet, Independent,	2,131

In the nation-wide parliamentary election held in October 1949, the People's Party polled 1,846,581 votes, the Socialist Party 1,623,524, the Union of Independents 489,273 and the Communist Party 213,066, while 21,289 votes went to various splinter groups. The number of citizens entitled to vote in the presidential elections was 4,513,595 against 4,391,815 in October 1949. Under the Constitution voting in the presidential election is compulsory.

The electoral campaign got off to a relatively late start and was conducted in an atmosphere of peace and order. In separate election appeals, both the People's and Socialist Parties emphasized that in the presidential elections not so much parties as personalities were competing for the people's mandate.

## AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS IMPORTANT TALKS IN PARIS AND LONDON.

On April 24, 1951, Austrian Foreign Minister Dr. Karl Gruber arrived in London accompanied by his wife for a three-day official visit at the invitation of the British Government. On the afternoon of his arrival, Dr. Gruber had a comprehensive talk with British Foreign Minister Herbert Morrison. Later, he paid a visit to Lord Henderson, Parliamentary Undersecretary in the Foreign Office. During his stay in London, Dr. Gruber also conferred with Minister of Supply George Strauss, Chancellor of the Exchequer Hugh Gaitskell and the new President of the Board of Trade, Sir Hartley Shawcross. The talks centered around the economic and financial difficulties with which Austria was now confronted and included the raw materials' question. On the 26th Dr. Gruber spoke at the Royal Institute for International Affairs on the topic, "Austria, Six Years after her Liberation," after having been the luncheon guest of the Conservative members of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

At the end of his official visit, the Austrian Foreign Minister told a press conference that the purpose of his trip had been to convince the British Government of the importance of the stability of Austria's economy which, because of the quadripartite occupation, was in a special position. He said that he had discussed the prospects for an Austrian State Treaty with British Foreign Minister Morrison. He expressed the hope that the current conference of the Foreign Ministers' Deputies in Paris would lead to a conference of the Foreign

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Ministers themselves, at which really genuine negotiations for a treaty could be conducted. The main thing was to alter the present trend of events in international relations in such a manner that problems like the State Treaty could be discussed and solved in a reasonable atmosphere. Dr. Gruber stressed that in her efforts to master her problems, Austria had found sympathy and help in Great Britain. All the ministers to whom he had spoken had taken a constructive attitude toward Austrian questions. In his talks with Mr. Morrison, bilateral problems in connection with the British occupation forces had also been discussed.

From London, the Austrian Foreign Minister left for Paris where he attended a meeting of the Council of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation and had occasion to confer again with the Western Deputies for the Four-Power Conference, as well as with Soviet delegate Gromyko.

MOZART MEDAL FOR PRESIDENT TRUMAN. On April 19, 1951, the Municipal Council of Salzburg held a special meeting at the Mirabel Castle under the chairmanship of Mayor Neumayr and in the presence of Governor Klaus. The only point on the agenda was a consideration of motion to "bestow the great Gold Medal of Mozart's City" upon President Truman. The opposition of the Communist town councillor was overridden and the motion was adopted. President Truman is therefore the only living person who now holds this distinction. The honor can be bestowed only five times. The first Mozart Medal was given to the late President of Austria, Dr. Karl Renner.

AUSTRIA SENDS CONDOLENCES ON THE DEATH OF ERNEST BEVIN. Austrian Federal Chancellor Dr. Figl and Foreign Minister Dr. Gruber cabled their condolences to the British Government on April 16, 1951, on the occasion of the death of Britain's Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin. Vice Chancellor Dr. Schaerf also sent a message of sympathy to Prime Minister Attlee.

NEXT MEETING OF COMMITTEE FOR A UNITED EUROPE TO BE HELD IN VIENNA. The International Committee for a United Europe recently met in Brussels under the chairmanship of Paul Henri Spaak, the President of the Council of Europe. The meeting was attended by representatives from all national legislatures. Austria's representative was former Minister Edward Ludwig, now a member of the Austrian Parliament. At the recommendation of the President of the European Movement the Austrian parliamentary participation in the International Committee was officially granted the status of full membership. In acknowledging this honor, Mr. Ludwig recalled that Austria was still under four-power occupation. In closing, he thanked the meeting for having chosen Vienna as the seat for the next session of the International Committee.

OLYMPIC MEETING OPENS IN AUSTRIA. On May 6th, Chancellor Leopold Figl opened the 1951 meeting of the International Olympic Congress with a fervent hope that the games might help promote democracy and world peace. The Chancellor, praising the truly democratic spirit of the Olympic Games said, "Where would mankind stand today had these measures not been confined to sports but been applied to all kinds of human relations?" "Nevertheless, we must not underrate the effect of the noble example which the Olympic Games set to the world. In the long run, these games in which the peoples of the whole world participate to select their champions by manly and yet peaceful means, cannot but leave their mark on a world longing for peace." The ceremony, held in the Vienna Konzerthaus, opened with the hoisting of the Olympic colors. Austrian Olympic chairman, Dr. Josef Gerö, a former Minister of Justice, and now President of the Austrian Supreme Court, welcomed the delegates to Vienna. Avery Brundage, President of the U. S. Olympic Committee, headed the American delegation.

The main items on the agenda of the Congress are the admission of Soviet Russia, Germany and Israel to the International Olympic Committee. Important questions regarding the 1952 winter games at Oslo and the summer games at Helsinki, as well as the 1956 games at Melbourne and Cortina also will be studied.



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AUSTRIAN SOCIALISTS ISSUE MAY 1 APPEAL. The Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Austria addressed an appeal to the working people of Austria on the occasion of this year's May 1st celebration. The appeal stressed that Austria continued to press for an end to the occupation and a stop to the loss her people are incurring through the requisition of a large part of their national wealth. The appeal also demanded that the country's citizens be released from the chicanery of censorship and liberated from the threats of human depredation. It reiterated the fact that the Socialist Party had always adhered to a policy of national independence from both the Western and Eastern power blocs, but also to one of the defense of liberty and the repulsion of all dictatorships.

SOCIALISTS STAGE INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY IN LINZ. On April 8, 1951, large deputations of Socialist women from all over Austria and numerous delegations from abroad assembled in the Main Square of Linz for the celebration of International Women's Day. The mass event was held under the slogan, "Women of the World for Peace and Liberty." The principal speakers were Dr. Koref, the Mayor of Linz, Vice Chancellor Dr. Adolf Schaerf, and Mayor Koerner of Vienna.

AUSTRIA TO MAKE SERIOUS REPRESENTATIONS ON SOVIET KIDNAPPINGS. Vienna Police Headquarters were notified on April 20, 1951, by Soviet Military Headquarters that the Austrian nationals Theodor Weihs and Alfred Schreiber, as well as the stateless woman Maria Subatsch, had been ordered under arrest because of "crimes against the Soviet Russian occupation power." In an official communiqué, the Austrian Ministry of the Interior expressed regret that "occupation authorities were trying to mislead or force Austrian security organs to disregard their duties and even to violate the criminal code by threatening them with the loss of their freedom." The Federal Government would therefore make the most serious representations at the Allied Commission and demand with insistence that the provisions of the Control Agreement, to which the Austrian authorities were compelled to adhere, also be observed by the Allied authorities themselves. The public will be informed of the outcome of these representations. At the same time, the Ministry of the Interior again instructed Austrian security authorities and their officials to report at once to their superiors all orders of Allied agencies which are in violation of Austrian laws and administrative regulations.

SOVIET ABDUCTIONS IN AUSTRIA DISCUSSED IN BRITISH PARLIAMENT. The Conservative M.P. Prof. Douglas Savory on April 24, 1951, demanded in the British Parliament that practical measures be adopted to prevent the further kidnapping of Austrian citizens in the International Zone of Vienna by Soviet occupation authorities or at their instigation. Minister of State Kenneth Younger said that five cases of arbitrary arrests were being investigated by the Austrian authorities. He added that as soon as the Allied Council received the note of protest now being prepared by the Austrian Government, the Western Powers would lodge a formal protest with the Soviet representative on the Council.

AUSTRIAN WORKERS STRIKE IN PROTEST AGAINST DISMISSAL OF LABOR LEADER. On April 13, 1951, the workers of the Teudloff-Vamag USIA controlled plant in Atzgersdorf near Vienna went out on strike in protest against the dismissal without notice of their shop steward. Two officers of the Soviet Headquarters in Atzgersdorf called upon the striking workers to return to work. After a special meeting of its Executive Committee, the Metal and Mine Workers Union declared that this action on the part of the plant's management represented a crude violation of the Shop Council Law. Two hundred and forty-nine of the plant's 285 workers and employees went out on strike. Commenting on this walkout in a speech delivered on April 14th, Austrian Minister of the Interior Helmer declared: "We admire the courage of the workers in this plant. We could reach a better understanding with the Russian occupation authorities in the Soviet Zone, were it not for the Communists and their continuous denunciations."

On April 26 the union voted to go back to work, after the USIA Central Administration of Soviet-controlled plants agreed to recognize the arbitration agency ("Einigungsamt") as the sole deciding authority in matters pertaining to the dismissal of shop stewards, and undertook to abide by the verdict of Austrian courts.

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RUSSIANS ORDER AUSTRIAN SCHOOLS TO DISPLAY SOVIET PROPAGANDA POSTERS.

As a result of an inquiry addressed to the Austrian Minister of Education by Socialist Federal Councillors, it was learned that the Russian District Commander of Florisdorf sent twenty copies of a Soviet Information Service poster to the Austrian school authorities of the district, with the order to have them posted in the schools under their jurisdiction. The Russian occupation official also requested a list of these schools for the avowed purpose of enabling control authorities of the occupation power to check whether the order was being carried out.

SOVIETS REQUEST THAT PREMISES OF FEDERAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL BE CLEARED.

In its meeting of April 18, 1951, the Austrian Council of Ministers discussed a Soviet occupation authority request that the Federal Trade School at Moedling be cleared by May 1, 1951. This industrial educational institution comprises three schools for the training of technicians as well as schools for mechanical engineering and machine construction, automobile construction, precision mechanics, electro-mechanics, telecommunications, building construction, underground construction, and wood construction. It was decided that the Federal Chancellor and the Minister of Education should call upon the Soviet High Commissioner and ask him to withdraw the request. Chancellor Figl saw Deputy High Commissioner Ziniev on April 12 and the latter agreed to postponement of the school's evacuation until the end of the school year.

U.S. CHIEF IN AUSTRIA PROTESTS CONFISCATION OF PERIODICALS.

Walter J. Donnelly, United States High Commissioner, protested on April 27, 1951, against the Russian confiscation of a Swiss magazine because it contained a long excerpt from "Crusade in Europe", a book written by General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower. In an Allied Council decision in 1945, establishing a subcommittee on censorship, it was specifically stipulated that the committee's authority should not extend to newspapers or periodicals. This was reaffirmed by a decision of the Council's Executive Committee in January 1951. The Russian occupation authorities, however, have repeatedly confiscated German and Swiss publications and in a few instances local Soviet commanders have confiscated copies of the International Air Edition of the New York Times. Mr. Donnelly suggested that the Allied Council abolish all quadripartite censorship in Austria but to this Gen. P. Sviridov, Soviet High Commissioner, would not agree.

REMOTE-CONTROL SHIP MODEL MAY NOW BE EXHIBITED. As reported in Vol. IV, No. 5 (March 30, 1951) of the AUSTRIAN INFORMATION bulletin, a Viennese firm had intended to exhibit the model of a remote-control ship at the last Vienna Fair. This plan could not be realized at the time because one of the occupation powers had objected and the Allied Council was unable to grant the necessary permission. But at its meeting of April 20, 1951, the Executive Committee of the Allied Council reversed its earlier stand and voted to permit the displaying of the model. Pursuant to the decision, each of the Allied powers is entitled to inspect the model prior to its exhibition at the Vienna Autumn Fair of 1951.

75,791 DISPLACED PERSONS HAVE LEFT U.S. ZONE OF AUSTRIA SINCE END OF WAR. The Displaced Persons Section of the U.S. High Commissioner's Office in Austria has announced that between the end of the war and the end of the first quarter of this year 75,791 displaced persons have left the American occupation zone of Austria for resettlement abroad.

YUGOSLAVIA RELEASES 30 AUSTRIAN POW'S AT AUSTRIA'S REQUEST. As a result of steps taken by the representatives of the Austrian Federal Government in Belgrade, Yugoslavia has granted another amnesty to Austrians interned in the country and has released some thirty Austrian prisoners of war who had been sentenced to several years' imprisonment for alleged collective crimes committed during the war. The freed prisoners of war arrived at the border station of Rosenbach, Carinthia, in mid-April. There are still about sixty Austrian prisoners of war and internees in Yugoslavia.



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FRANCISCAN ORDER IN AUSTRIA 500 YEARS OLD. On the occasion of the establishment five hundred years ago of the first Franciscan monastery in Austria, a special commemorative ceremony was held in Vienna's large Concert Society Hall on April 15th in the presence of many honorary dignitaries. The first Franciscan monastery was founded in 1451 at St. Theobald-auf-der-Laimgrube by Saint John of Capistrano.

DR. FRANZ GROESSL APPOINTED CHIEF EDITOR OF "KLEINE VOLKSBLATT". At the recommendation of the Austrian People's Party National Committee Dr. Franz Groessler, foreign editor of the party's "Kleine Volksblatt", has been appointed its editor in chief following the death of its chief editor Dr. Husinsky.

GREETINGS TO AUSTRIAN SCOUTS. A letter of greetings for the Austrian Boy Scouts who will be hosts at the World Scout Jamboree near Salzburg (Bad Ischl) in August 1951 was presented yesterday to Dr. Franz Matsch, Austrian Consul General in New York. The presentation was made at the consulate, 683 Fifth Avenue, by scout officials and several scouts who will attend the jamboree.

One thousand American Boy Scouts are scheduled to leave New York on July 13, 1951, via Naples and Genoa. They are expected to arrive in Ischl on August 2, 1951. According to the President of the New York Committee for the Jamboree, all travel preparations have already been completed for their trip to Ischl. On their return trip home the American Scouts will leave Europe from Le Havre. The round-trip New York to Bad Ischl and back, including their stay there, will cost \$700.00 per head. These costs are being met partly by the Boy Scouts themselves and partly by local Scout committees in the U.S.A.

AUSTRIAN PROPERTY IN CUBA RELEASED. The Federal Ministry of Finance recently announced that in a decree issued by the President of the Republic of Cuba on August 16, 1950 and published in the Official Gazette of that country on September 1, 1950, the Cuban Government rescinded all special regulations, restrictions and prohibitions to which Austrian nationals had heretofore been subject with regard to their property, economic and social activity, as well as with regard to immigration and nationalization matters, by virtue of Cuba's special enemy legislation. The motivation for the new decree was that Austria was not an enemy country.

AUSTRIA TO GET MORE AID. As a result of a decision in Paris at the end of April 1951, Austria will receive \$10,000,000, which she had requested as indirect Economic Cooperation Administration aid to balance her foreign exchange account. This, together with her "initial position" of \$80,000,000 in the European Payments Union and direct E.C.A. aid, will bring her total for 1950 - 51 up to approximately \$190,000,000. Part of this aid will be earmarked for the purchase of 100,000 tons of United States coal to permit the opening of a third blast furnace at the United Iron and Steel Works in Linz.

U.S. URGED TO CONTINUE HELP TO AUSTRIA AFTER END OF ERP. Continuation of American aid of Austria after the Marshall Plan ends in June next year was strongly recommended by Clyde N. King, former Chief of the ECA mission to Austria and Economic Counselor W. Goertz, head of the ERP Office of the Austrian Legation in Washington.

The two spoke at a luncheon meeting of the U.S. Austrian Chamber of Commerce held at the Town Hall Club on April 23, 1951.

Mr. King warmly praised Austria for having achieved "as much progress as she has in the face of Russian opposition." As an indication of this progress, King reported that estimates of Austria's probable foreign trade deficit for 1952 have been considerably reduced. He warned, however, that Austria will have many unsolved problems to contend with at the end of the Marshall Plan. One source of danger to the Austrian economy, King stated, is the Western rearmament program which has raised prices of the goods the country imports and made these supplies more difficult to secure. Austria, he said, "should have the consideration of our Government and I hope that there will be ways and means of continuing the assistance we have been giving."

In echoing Mr. King's request, Mr. Goertz stressed the "particularly damaging effects" price rises in international markets since Korea have had on the Austrian economy. Austrian export prices, he said, have risen less than import costs. This deterioration in terms of

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trade has already resulted in difficulties. Terming "substantial raw materials a prerequisite for a continuing improvement," he said that "we are confident of being able to make arrangements giving us a fair share of what is available."

AMERICAN COAL FOR AUSTRIA. The People's Party press service reports that by the end of June 1951, at the latest, Austria will receive 250,000 tons of American bituminous coal to be financed by ERP funds. One hundred and fifty thousand tons have already been approved, and the negotiations for delivery of the remaining 100,000 tons are about to be completed. This coal is intended for the Linz Ironworks and will make it possible to place that metallurgical plant's third blast furnace into operation. Other coal allocations will be made to the Federal Railroads, the Vienna Electricity Works, the Vienna Gas Works and the cement industry. Foreign coal deliveries expected between now and the end of June will include 800,000 tons of bituminous coal, coke and lignite briquettes from the Ruhr, 210,000 tons of bituminous coal from Poland, and 110,000 tons of bituminous coal and coke as well as 110,000 tons of lignite from Czechoslovakia.

FIRST FOREIGN WHEAT SHIPMENT REACHES AUSTRIA VIA DANUBE. On April 24, 1951, the first foreign shipment of wheat to reach Austria via the Danube shipping artery arrived in Linz from Rotterdam. The shipment consisted of 430 tons of American wheat which arrived on the freighter "Nuernberg", a ship of the Bavarian Lloyd Company. A second and third shipment followed within a few days, after having been transshipped at Regensburg. A total of 16,000 tons of American wheat is expected to reach Linz via the Danube, after having been reshipped from various North Sea ports via the Rhine-Main route. At the port of Linz the wheat is transferred directly to freight cars which convey it to the various distribution centers in Lower and Upper Austria. The distribution of the wheat in Austria is handled by the Austrian Import Association.

ECA DIRECTOR POZZY IN VIENNA. At the end of April Col. Pozzy, Director of the ECA's Travel Development Department in Paris, arrived in Austria for several days of discussions with competent authorities of the Austrian Government and members of the ECA Mission in Vienna. With these officials he reviewed current tourist trade problems. After his talks in the Austrian capital Colonel Pozzy toured Austria to study the tourist situation as it relates to ERP aid.

1950 VOLUME OF TOURIST TRADE. The Institute for Economic Research recently published a report on Austria's tourist trade in 1950. The total number of overnight accommodations reserved by foreign and native tourists increased from 10.9 million (1949) to 14.09 million. The number of overnight reservations made by foreign visitors was 62 per cent higher than during the previous year, reaching a total of 4.58 million. This represents 70% of the prewar figure of 1937. Seven per cent of all foreign tourists were Americans. In 1950 Austria earned 15.05 million dollars or 391.2 million schillings in foreign exchange from the tourist trade, or 332% more than in 1949. The domestic tourist picture also showed an upward trend, with an increase of 8% in the number of overnight accommodations made by local visitors (9.45 million). This figure represents 82% of the prewar volume.

AUSTRIAN COAL AND LIGNITE OUTPUT IN MARCH. In March of this year Austrian mines produced 435,612 tons of coal and lignite, a figure which compares favorably with the 422,976 tons produced in February. The March output represents a 57.33-per-cent increase over the 276,866 tons produced in March 1937.

INCREASE IN AUSTRIAN IRON ORE PRODUCTION. The pig iron industry's constantly increasing demand for iron ore has led to greater output at the ore mines of Styria. In February of this year, 7400 tons of ore were mined per day, a figure which compares favorably with the daily output of 4000 tons in 1950. The Alpine Montan Company, which operates the mines, is making further efforts to raise the output capacity above the present peak figure.

INCREASED TRACTOR AND MOTORCYCLE PRODUCTION IN AUSTRIA. American Marshall Plan help in the amount of more than \$800,000 has enabled



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Austria's leading motorcycle manufacturer, the Steyr-Daimler-Puch Corporation, to expand its motorcycle and tractor production by fifty per cent. According to a statement issued by the Marshall Plan Administration in Vienna, the firm increased its motorcycle production from 12,769 in 1949 to 18,885 in 1950, while tractor production, mainly one-cylinder machines increased from 3805 to 5675. Austrian motorcycles have been exported to this country and were generally found to be very well suited to American suburban and rural needs.

AUSTRIAN MOTOR VEHICLE IMPORTS INSUFFICIENT TO MEET DOMESTIC DEMAND.

The Federal Ministry of Trade and Reconstruction announced in April that in 1950 Austria imported a total of 5577 motor vehicles, including 4275 passenger cars, 753 trucks, 22 tractors, 38 sanitation trucks, and 489 motorcycles. Of the passenger cars imported, 1089 came from Germany, 673 from England, 417 from France, 34 from Italy and 311 from Czechoslovakia. During the same year Austria imported 102 passenger cars from the United States. The trucks came from the following countries: 176 from England, 153 from France, 146 from Germany, 80 from Czechoslovakia and 17 from Italy. Most of the motorcycles were imported from Czechoslovakia (333) and England (112). In spite of the fact that these figures exceeded the number of motor vehicles imported in the three-year period from 1946 through 1949, the 1950 imports were still insufficient to meet domestic requirements.

AUSTRIAN TYROL PRODUCES DIESELS FOR WORLD MARKETS. Austrian Diesel motors are being exported to 49 countries by the Jenbach Works, one of Austrian Tyrol's largest industries. Leading as foreign buyers of Austrian Diesels is Latin America, with Western Germany in second place. Other countries now buying Diesel motors from Austria are India, Iran, Thailand, Australia, South Africa, Portuguese West Africa, Italy, and France. Syria, Saudi Arabia, and Transjordan have been buying Jenbach Diesels together with pumping equipment for the irrigation of cotton fields and vegetable gardens. In Sweden, Austrian Diesels were successful as power plants in switching locomotives. The Jenbach Works are employing 1,400 workers and their development was made possible mainly by a special credit from American Marshall Plan funds.

AUSTRIA TO START MANUFACTURE OF CELLOPHANE IN SUMMER 1951. On July 1, 1951, the "Zellwollefabrik" at Lenzing, Upper Austria (US Zone), is due to start the production of cellophane. To date, Austria's entire home demand had to be met by imports with the State Tobacco Monopoly alone using some 200 tons annually. The new industry will assume considerable importance since it is not only expected to cover all of Austria's needs, but also to provide an additional 500 tons per year for export.

ALUMINUM GOODS CAN BE HAD IN AUSTRIA. Aluminumware is available from Austria. This information was received recently from Vienna in answer to repeated requests from American hardware whole-salers and dealers. Austria is one of Europe's largest producers of aluminum, and in spite of the increased domestic demand, Austrian aluminum manufacturers report that they are still able to accept export orders for such aluminum products as pots and pans, kitchen utensils, and industrial material. A list of Austrian aluminum firms is available, upon request, at the office of the Austrian Trade Delegate.

PLASTICS OFFERED BY AUSTRIAN FIRM. A well known Austrian firm has informed the office of the Austrian Trade Delegate in New York that it still has manufacturing capacity for the production of certain industrial plastic goods, such as switch discs, caps and sockets, junction and distributing boxes, radio bodies, dial frames, tube sockets, telephone equipment, plastic automotive equipment, door and window fittings, handles, etc. The firm has been assured of a sufficient supply of phenol and urea, two important raw materials used in the manufacture of plastics, but emphasized that it is not in a position, at this time, to offer polystyrol and cellulose acetate products. American manufacturers of electric and electronic instruments and those in the general engineering field who are interested in receiving details, are invited to contact the office of the Austrian Trade Delegate.

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NEW GLASS WORKS ESTABLISHED IN WESTERN AUSTRIA. The first glass works to be established in the Western part of Austria have already begun production at Mitterberghuetten (U.S. Zone).

EXPORT OF AUSTRIAN CUCKOO CLOCKS. The "Ennstaler Schmuckindustrie" at Steyr, Upper Austria (U S Zone), will avail itself of the entire import quota (20,000 pounds sterling) for cuckoo clocks recently granted by the United Kingdom, and export some 12,000 so-called "Schwarzwälder" and other wooden fancy clocks to Great Britain. So far Sweden and Australia have been the main importers of Austrian cuckoo clocks. The same firm has concluded an agreement with a Chicago company for the joint exploitation of its patents on speaking clocks which can repeat any chosen words up to 300,000 times without showing noticeable signs of wear. The wooden cases and clockworks will be manufactured at Steyr, Austria, and the speaking devices under licence in Chicago, USA. According to the firm, its present weekly output amounts to some 800 clocks.

U.S. BUYERS PLACE ORDER FOR 200 AUSTRIAN PREFABRICATED HOUSES. An order for 200 prefabricated houses has recently been received by Austrian manufacturers, which trade circles believe will pave the way for larger orders in the future. The first consignment of Austrian prefabricated frame houses to Australia was shipped early in April.

AUSTRIAN EXPORTS OF FRUIT CRATES TO ISRAEL. Austrian trade relations with Israel reveal that the latter country offers an excellent market for Austria's box and fruit crate industry. During the 1950-51 season Austria supplied Israel with 1/2 million fruit crates, although that country's total annual requirements run to 6 or 7 million crates. At the end of April a representative of the Austrian crate industry went to Israel to discuss a further large-scale order for one to one and a half million fruit crates.

VALUABLE AUSTRIAN EXPORTS TO BE SOLD ONLY AGAINST IMMEDIATE PAYMENT. The current foreign exchange shortage in the Austrian economy is being partly caused by the fact that for many of her imports Austria is forced to make immediate - and in some cases even advance - payment, whereas foreign payment for Austrian exports often reaches the Austrian National Bank months after the merchandise has been delivered. The Federal Ministry of Trade has therefore drawn up a list of Austrian export products which in the future will be exported only against a letter of credit or against short-term payment. The list includes all raw materials, semi-finished products and finished goods for which there is presently a great demand on the world market.

AUSTRIAN TRADE TREATY WITH ITALY EXTENDED. As a result of negotiations held in Rome from April 9th to the 14th between economic representatives of the Austrian and Italian Governments, the existing trade treaty between the two countries was extended until June 30, 1951. Under the agreement, Italy will supply Austria with roasted pyrites, crude hemp, ferrosilicon, rice, sulfur and sulfuric acid. Austria, on the other hand, will supply Italy with cellulose, wood pulp (lignin), pure naphthalene, kaolin and magnesite products.

NEW TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND NORWAY. On April 9, 1951, Austria signed a new trade protocol with Norway in Oslo, which supersedes the trade agreement the two countries signed on November 27, 1948. The old trade treaty expired on December 31, 1950. The new agreement provides for an exchange of goods for a total value of 20 million kroner in each direction during the current year. In exchange for imports consisting mainly of ferro-alloys, fats for the manufacture of margarine, fresh and canned fish, Austria will send Norway primarily rolled steel, machinery and textiles.

AUSTRIA SIGNS TRADE AGREEMENT WITH DENMARK. On April 17, 1951 a Danish-Austrian trade agreement, which calls for an increase in reciprocal trade between the two countries, was signed in Copenhagen. Austria's major exports to Denmark will be magnesite, iron and metal products, machines, apparatus, lingerie, ready-to-wear clothes, hats, and bicycle parts. The products Austria is to receive from Denmark in return will include cryolite, farm products, fish, industrial fats and oils, insulin and casein.



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AUSTRIA PROPOSES TRADE TREATY WITH EGYPT. The Austrian Federal Chancellery recently sent its envoy in Cairo the draft of a trade agreement with Egypt, with the request that it be submitted to the Egyptian Government. In view of the fact that no contractual economic arrangements now exist between the two countries, the Austrian Government is proposing that a formal trade treaty be concluded between them for the purpose of promoting their trade relations.

AUSTRIAN TRANSIT TRADE VIA TRIESTE. Seventy-two per cent of the aggregate volume of Trieste's transit trade in 1950 consisted of shipments from and to Austria. This figure is 6% higher than in 1949. Italy was second with 12% of Trieste's total transit trade, while Czechoslovakia was third with 5.4% and Hungary fourth with 2.8%.

ELECTRIC POWER CONSUMPTION BY AUSTRIAN INDUSTRY EXCEEDS 2,000 MILLION KWH. In recent years Austrian industry has been increasing its consumption of electric power at a steep rate. Whereas in 1947 consumption had only amounted to 800 million KWH, the 1950 figure exceeded the 2,000 million mark. During the same three-year period, the country's total consumption of electric power rose from 2,200 million to 4,100 million KWH, with total production climbing from 3,000 to 5,000 million KWH. The difference of some 800,000 KWH between the production and consumption figures is due to losses in transmission and other factors.

AUSTRIAN ELECTRIC POWER EXPORTS TO WESTERN GERMANY. As part of the Austrian hydroelectric power station expansion program, the export of electric energy to Western Germany will be increased to one billion kilowatt-hours within the next two years. In 1950 Austrian exports of electric power amounted to 700 million KWH, a figure which will be increased to about 850 KWH in 1951. This program of increased exports will require the construction of new transmission lines. Plans are also being made to switch the existing line connecting the Ill Works with the Ruhr from 220 to 380 KV, and to build a second parallel 380-KV line to the Ruhr after the expansion of the power stations in the Western Tyrol is completed.

AUSTRIAN STUDENT EXCHANGE PROGRAM. Austrian Minister of Education Dr. Felix Hurdes recently told the Vienna Press Club that the exchange program of students and specialists was making excellent progress in all fields. Thus, in 1948-49 fifteen students and twenty-five specialists had travelled to the United States. In 1949-50 the number had increased to 68 and 48, respectively, and in 1950-51 no less than 153 students and 68 specialists visited this country. The Ministry had already received upwards of 1100 applications for 1951-52. To date 187 secondary school students have attended courses in England Under the Fulbright program Austria will be host to 18 scientists, 4 secondary school teachers and 50 students from the United States. The same number of Austrians will come to this country, each for a period of one year. Austrian families will take in 150 to 200 students from France and French families will reciprocate. Iran has asked for 22 Austrian special instructors for its technical and agricultural schools as well as 12 athletic instructors. Twenty countries sent representatives to the UNESCO International Seminar that was held in Kreuzstein am Mondsee in 1950. Five Austrian physicians have been invited to lecture in Tabriz.

100 AMERICAN STUDENTS TO VISIT AUSTRIA AS GUESTS. Prof. W. Ploechl, the Vice President of the Austrian-American Society, recently announced in Vienna that on June 20, 1951, one hundred American students are expected in Austria for a three-week visit as guests of the Ministry of Trade, the City of Vienna and the Society.

AUSTRIAN UNIVERSITIES CHARGE LOWEST TUITION FEES IN EUROPE. The Vienna University newspaper reports that tuition fees in Vienna do not exceed an average of 80 to 100 schillings per semester. It notes by way of comparison that students in Switzerland must pay 122 Swiss francs (725 schillings) per semester, those in Holland 175 to 200 guilders (1200 to 1350 schillings), those attending Cambridge University in England 15 to 40 pounds (1100 to 3000 schillings), and those studying at American universities up to 350 dollars (9100 schillings).

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ECONOMIC RESEARCH CONFERENCE WILL AGAIN BE HELD IN BAD ISCHL THIS YEAR. As in previous years, the Upper Austrian Society for Economic Research will again sponsor an international economic research conference this year from August 26 to September 1 in Bad Ischl, Upper Austria (U S Zone). The theme of this year's conference will be: "Europe's Economic Policy and the Problem of Full Employment." Austrian Foreign Minister Dr. Karl Gruber is scheduled to deliver the opening lecture, entitled "Full Employment and Foreign Trade." In addition to leading Austrian scholars such as Prof. Hans Mayer, Prof. Bayer, Prof. Kerschagl, and Dr. Benedikt Kautsky, the Conference will also be addressed by well-known foreign economists. Preliminary courses will be held from August 20 to 25, 1951, by Prof. Lagler and Prof. Tautscher. The program will include such social and cultural events as a visit to the Salzburg Festival, and a visit to the baroque Monastery of St. Florian. The fee for participants in the economic research conference has been set at \$5.00 and that of the preliminary courses at \$4.00. Those wishing to attend the conference and the preliminary courses are invited to write to the Secretariat of the Upper Austrian Society for Economic Research at Linz, Promenade 37, Austria, before July 1, 1951. The Secretariat will also make hotel reservations upon request.

SALZBURG SUMMER SCHOOL COURSES OFFER INTERESTING PROGRAM. The Salzburg Summer School, sponsored by the Catholic Faculty of Salzburg, will offer native and foreign students an interesting program of courses during the month of August. These are being scheduled in such a way as not to conflict with important Festival events. The first week's program will be devoted to Christian Historical Science, the second to literature. The eminent scholars who will deliver lectures include such leading theologians and philologists from Germany, France, Switzerland and Austria as Professors Robert d'Harcourt, Wilhelm Oswald, Alois Dempf, Hermann Kunisch and Paul Hübinger. The German authors Werner Bergengruen and Gertrud von Le Fort will conduct some of the poetry recitals. Another feature of the program are the concerts of religious choral music to be held in old Salzburg churches.

UNESCO CONTRIBUTES FUNDS FOR VIENNA CHEMISTRY INSTITUTE. On April 20, 1951, Prof. Karl Oberparleiter, President of the Austrian UNESCO Commission, handed Rector Gabriel 15,000 dollars in gift coupons for the Chemistry Institute of the University of Vienna. In a speech he delivered on this occasion, Minister of Education Felix Hurdes revealed that in the course of the last five and a half years UNESCO had contributed an additional 15,000 dollars for study and research scholarships, 3,000 dollars for the purchase of scientific books and 6,000 dollars for the purchase of scientific apparatus.

RESTORATION OF AUSTRIAN ART TREASURES. Soon after the war the Austrian Office for the Conservation of National Monuments took measures to restore large and small objects of art that had been damaged during the war. To date, a total of 976 such objects have been renovated. These include 49 mural paintings, 482 paintings on canvas, wood and copper, 233 wood sculptures and 212 stone sculptures. Likewise restored to their former beauty were the frescoes in the Belvedere's two marble halls and "Groteskensaal", the large gallery and Parrot Pavilion of Schoenbrunn Castle, and the City Parish Church in Innsbruck.

CITY OF VIENNA AWARDS PRIZES FOR 1951. On May 1, 1951, the City of Vienna awarded its annual Poetry Prize to the Austrian writer Alexander Lernet-Holenia. Lernet-Holenia, who is now on a study trip in this country, is the author of many great novels, successful plays and lyric poems which have given him the stature of a European literary personality. The Publicism Prize, which this year is being awarded for the first time, went to the well known journalist and short story writer Alfred Polgar. The Music Prize was won by Professor Johann Nepomuk David, who is now Director of the Academy of Music in Stuttgart. Prof. Rudolf Schmidt received the Sculpture Prize and Prof. Viktor Slama, who has acquired an international reputation in the field of art posters and display designing, received the Prize for Painting and Graphic Art.

ALEXANDER LERNET-HOLENIA VISITS AMERICA. The world renowned writer and poet Alexander Lernet-Holenia arrived in New York on May 2nd at



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the invitation of the U.S. State Department for a study of the literary life and film industry in the United States. During his two-month stay in this country Mr. Lernet-Holenia will visit a number of cities where he will deliver a series of lectures.

INTERNATIONAL P.E.N. CLUB QUARTERLY RECOMMENDS AUSTRIAN AUTHORS FOR BROADER DISSEMINATION. With financial support from UNESCO, the International Association of Poets, Playwrights, Editors, Essayists and Novelists (P.E.N.) is now publishing a quarterly review of books which it believes should be made available to a broader readership through translation because of their outstanding literary value. The Austrian Section of P.E.N. has so far suggested 32 titles for inclusion in the quarterly, of which the second issue has published eight, namely: Hugo von Hofmannsthal's "Die Gestalt des Dichters im Spiegel der Freunde," Alma Holgerson's "Geleitet sie, Engel!," Martha Florian's "Die dunklen Jahre," Kurt Frieberger's "Bahnbrecher," F. Th. Csokor's "Als Zivilist im Balkankrieg," Adelbert Muhr's "Der Sohn des Stromes," Franz Taucher's "Weit aus der Welt," and Hermann Hakel's "Zwischenstationen."

AUSTRIAN BOOK EXHIBITIONS ABROAD. To promote the sale of Austrian books abroad, the Association of Austrian Book, Art and Music Dealers has been organizing a series of book exhibitions in various European and overseas countries. Because of the success these exhibitions have had in the past, additional ones will shortly be held in Ankara, Istanbul, Chile and Rome. In addition to the assembling of the collections themselves, which are always in keeping with the national characteristics of the particular country where they are being displayed, the exhibitions also require research to produce comprehensive bibliographical data.

DOCTOR LORENZ BOEHLER, NOTED SPECIALIST ON BONE FRACTURES, VISITS U.S. Prof. Lorenz Boehler, head of Vienna's Emergency Hospital ("Unfallkrankenhaus") and author of the authoritative treatise, "The Technique of Treating Bone Fractures in Peace and War," recently visited the United States where he lectured on the method developed by him for healing bone fractures.

AUSTRIAN PAINTER IN U.S. RECEIVES \$1,000 AWARD. The painter Joseph Floch, a native of Austria, received a one-thousand-dollar prize from the American National Institute of Arts and Letters. The painter, who has been living in New York since 1941, had been awarded the Lippincott Prize of the Academy of Fine Arts of Pennsylvania in 1944.

JOSEF HOFFMANN RECEIVES HONORARY DOCTORATE. The Architect Josef Hoffmann was honored with an honorary doctorate by the Vienna Institute of Technology on April 21, 1951, at a festive academic ceremony. After the rector of the institute had greeted the assembled guests, Prof. Holey paid tribute to the personality of Josef Hoffmann, who had acquired fame as a co-founder of the Secession Movement and the Vienna Workshops, particularly in the field of handicraft work.

PROFESSOR ALFRED COSSMANN DIES IN VIENNA. Early in April, Prof. Alfred Cossmann, the well known Austrian expert in copperplate engraving, died in Vienna at the age of eighty. On repeated occasions Prof. Cossmann had done the engravings of postage stamps for the Austrian Postal Administration and of bank notes for the National Bank. In 1911 he was awarded the Gold Medal, in 1916 the Emperor Prize, in 1917 the Professorship, and ten years ago, on the occasion of his 70th birthday, the Goethe Medal. Since 1920 Prof. Cossmann was on the teaching staff of the Graphic Institute and Experimental Station.

OSCAR STRAUS AWARDED HONOR RING OF VIENNA. After the same honor had been bestowed upon the painter Oskar Kokoschka, the City of Vienna has now awarded its Ring of Honor to the Austrian operetta composer Oscar Straus. The distinction is bestowed upon prominent artists.

MONDSEE IN SALZKAMMERGUT PLANNING OPEN-AIR PERFORMANCES. The town of Mondsee, not far from the city of Salzburg in the Salzkammergut, will be the scene of another open-air theater festival this summer. For the first time since its inception the festival will present Shakespeare's "Midsummernight's Dream" as well as the operetta, "The Faithful Farmer"

The location of the U.S. State Department has been a matter of controversy since its two-month stay in the city. The building was used as a temporary headquarters for the United States Information Agency during the war.

NOT KNOWN

The following information was obtained from the records of the  
 Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, at  
 Washington, D. C., on the date of the above mentioned  
 examination.

1. The first of these is the fact that the United States has a large and growing population of people who are not citizens of the United States. This is a result of the large number of immigrants who have come to the United States in recent years, and the fact that many of these immigrants are not naturalized citizens.

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the People of the East (CLPE) in the United States. The Commission is therefore unable to provide any information on this subject.

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[illegible]

ORDER STAFF AWARDED HONOR RING TO VIENNA. After the same honor had been bestowed upon the artist, the artist of Vienna has now awarded the ring of honor to the Austrian composer Oscar Strauss. The artist's name was prominent artist.

[illegible]



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by Leo Fall. In preceding years the open-air programs had only featured the "Bauern Jedermann," a popular rustic version of the "Everyman" story, which will have its 200th performance this season.

VIENNA CHOIR BOYS AND VIENNA PHILHARMONIC GROUP TO GO ON TOUR. For the first time since 1918 the Vienna "Hofmusikkapelle", which is composed of members of the Vienna Philharmonic, the State Opera's male chorus and the Vienna Choir Boys, will travel abroad for a series of guest performances. These will be under the musical direction of Dr. Anton Lippe and will include five concerts in the German cities of Munich, Stuttgart, Karlsruhe and Heidelberg. The program will consist of religious works by Schubert and Mozart. From July 1st to October 1st, 1951, an ensemble of twenty-two Choir Boys will tour Germany, while another group will visit Scandinavia and England between August 13th and November 8th. Their program includes religious songs, a Singspiel and classical waltz music.

NEWLY FOUNDED VIENNESE ORCHESTRA PERFORMS WITHOUT CONDUCTOR. Twenty-five members of the world-famous Vienna Symphony Orchestra recently got together and formed a chamber orchestra which performs with a conductor. The chamber group, which had already given successful concerts in two Austrian provincial cities, has now presented a Mozart concert in Vienna.

MEMORIAL ORGAN AT WAGREIN TO THE WRITER OF "SILENT NIGHT, HOLY NIGHT". A great organ with 25 registers is being installed in the old Gothic church of Wagrein near Salzburg in honor of Josef Mohr, who brought the words of "Silent Night" to Franz Gruber at Christmas 1838, and asked him to write the music for them. The organ, a memorial to Josef Mohr, is the gift of a committee headed by Austrian Chancellor Leopold Figl and his Eminence Archbishop Rohrbacher of Salzburg. It will first be officially heard on Christmas 1951 at midnight, when "Silent Night" will be broadcast around the world from Wagrein.

OTTO TRESSLER CELEBRATES 80TH BIRTHDAY. Otto Tressler, the well known Austrian actor of the Vienna Burgtheater, celebrated his 80th birthday in mid-April. He was called to Vienna to join the Burgtheater by Max Burckhard in 1896 and ever since has distinguished himself on that stage by his irony, humor and histrionic scepticism.

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGY PUBLISHED IN VIENNA. The first quarterly issue of the 20th volume of the "International Review of Individual Psychology," which was launched by Alfred Adler, the world-famous Viennese psychologist and founder of individual psychology, has just appeared in Vienna. The review is now being published by Adler's daughter Alexandra, who lives in New York, and is being edited by the Board of the Individual Psychology Society of Vienna.

INTERNATIONAL POSTER EXHIBITION 1951 IN VIENNA. An "International Poster Exhibition" is to be held in Vienna (May 24 - June 10, 1951), coinciding with both the Trade & Crafts Exhibition and the Vienna Festival Weeks. It is being organized by groups particularly interested in modern advertising and sales promotion methods, such as the Austrian Institute for the Promotion of Trade, the Austrian Tourist Office, and the various bodies dealing with the graphic and related arts. The posters are to be grouped on a national basis, and are expected to present an overall picture of the development of the poster as a means of advertising in Austria and abroad since the war. The exhibition will be housed on the grounds of the Vienna Fair, with the posters being hung on open-air boardings having a total length of 1,510 ft. with room for some 2,300 posters. Thanks to special lighting arrangements it will be possible to visit the exhibition up to midnight.

READERS ARE INVITED TO REPRINT OR QUOTE ANY MATERIAL FROM  
AUSTRIAN INFORMATION

by Leo Fall. In preceding years the operatic programs had only featured the "Baron Ledermann," a popular comic version of the "Everyman" story, which will have its South performance this season.

VIRGINIA CHOIR BOYS AND VIENNA PHILHARMONIC GROUP TO GO ON TOUR. For the first time since 1915 the Vienna "Kaiserkapelle," which is composed of members of the Vienna Philharmonic, the State Opera's male chorists and the Vienna Choir Boys, will travel abroad for a series of guest performances. These will be under the musical direction of Dr. Anton Lippa and will include five concerts in the German cities of Munich, Stuttgart, Karlsruhe and Heidelberg. The program will consist of religious works by Schubert and Mozart. From July 1st to October 1st, 1951, an ensemble of twenty-two Choir Boys will tour Germany, while another group will visit Scandinavia and England between August 1st and November 30th. Their program includes religious songs, a Singpiel and classical waltz music.

HEAVY FOUNDED VIENNESE PHILHARMONIC WITHOUT CONDUCTOR. Twenty-five members of the world-famous Vienna Symphonic Orchestra recently got together and formed a chamber orchestra which performs with a conductor. The chamber group, which has already given successful concerts in two Austrian provincial cities, has now presented a Mozart concert in Vienna.

MEMORIAL ORGAN AT WAGNER TO THE WITNESS OF "SILENT NIGHT, HOLY NIGHT". A great organ with 33 registers is being installed in the old Gothic church of Wagner near Salzburg in honor of Josef Mohr, who brought the words of "Silent Night" to Vienna in 1818, and asked him to write the music for them. The organ, a memorial to Josef Mohr, is the gift of a committee headed by Austrian Chancellor Leopold Figl and his Minister of Education, Dr. Leopold Figl. It will first be officially heard on Christmas Eve at midnight, when "Silent Night" will be broadcast around the world from Wagner.

OTTO TRESSLER CELEBRATES FIFTIETH BIRTHDAY. Otto Tressler, the well known Austrian actor of the Vienna Burgtheater, celebrated his 50th birthday in mid-April. He was asked to join the Burgtheater by Max Burghard in 1906 and ever since has distinguished himself on that stage by his irony, humor and absolute objectivity.

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGY PUBLISHED IN VIENNA. The first quarterly issue of the 1951 volume of the "International Review of Individual Psychology," which was launched by Alfred Adler, the world-famous Viennese psychologist and founder of individual psychology, has just appeared in Vienna. The review is now being published by Adler's daughter Alexandra, who lives in New York, and is being edited by the Board of the Individual Psychology Society of Vienna.

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